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Extension Service Review



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SEEDTIME AND HARVEST IN THE GREAT PLAINS WHEAT FIELDS WHERE MECHANIZATION
HAS GREATLY REDUCED PRODUCTION COSTS

ISSUED MONTHLY BY THE EXTENSION SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Extension Service Review

VOL. 1

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER, 1930

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Wheat in 1930

Wheat is the symbol of all agriculture to many people. The price of wheat is to them the index of the position of farm income in relation to other business. This year wheat has become a subject of intense concern both to producers and to the public. Around the wheat question revolves the whole question of national policy in agriculture. Until the severe drought recently detracted attention somewhat away from wheat it has been our engrossing topic. Therefore, the following facts based on the world wheat outlook prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics should be kept in mind by every extension worker.

Wheat Production Increases

As a result of increasing crops, stocks of wheat increased materially from 1926 to 1929. From the large crop of 1928 an exceptionally large amount was carried over. A surplus condition persists in spite of a much shorter crop in 1929; although the carry-over into the 1930-31 season is less than last season it is still very large.

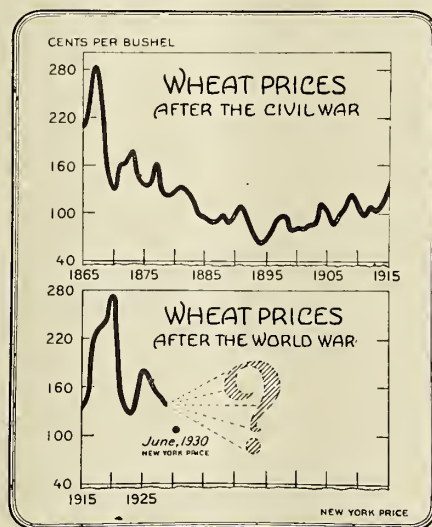
Severe competition in the wheat export trade is likely to continue. The exportable surpluses of Canada, Argentina, Australia, and the Balkan countries are tending upward, and Russia may again become a large exporter within the next 10 years. World-wheat prices are especially sensitive to the relation between export surpluses and the demands of importing countries, and United States wheat growers must be prepared to meet increasingly severe competition in international trade.

World Prices Decline

Under the pressure of the accumulated wheat surplus, reenforced in 1929 by large crops of other cereals in Europe and a world-wide business depression, accompanied by a marked decline in commodity prices in general, wheat prices have fallen below the low levels reached in 1923-24.

While improvement is expected over the low level of prices of the past month, the present prospect is that world-wheat

prices during the next seven years will average appreciably lower than in the past seven years. As in the past, variation in price is expected. In years of short world crops, with business conditions normal or better, prices will doubtless be much higher than those now prevailing, but in other years large world crops may result in prices even below the present level.



Will wheat prices continue as they did following the Civil War?

World-wheat needs are greatly affected by the growth of population and by changes in the amount of flour which people use. In the United States, population has grown very rapidly in the past 50 years, but it now appears to be growing much less rapidly. The amount of flour which the average person in the United States uses has been decreasing. Thirty years ago the average per capita flour consumption in the United States was about 1.13 barrels, and it required about 5.4 bushels of wheat to make this amount of flour. To-day the average person in the United States uses only as much flour as can be made from about 4.2 bushels of wheat.

A decline of 1.2 bushels in per capita wheat consumption of the United States in terms of total wheat consumption for the whole country would amount to 146,000,000 bushels.

In certain other countries the consumption of wheat flour appears to be increasing much more rapidly than population. The wheat consumption of tropical countries has increased from an average of 46,000,000 bushels before the war to an average of 66,000,000 bushels yearly during the past five years. This is an increase of 43 per cent. During the same period the population of these countries has grown from 182,000,000 to 221,000,000, an increase of about 21 per cent. These tropical countries and the countries of the Orient are increasing their per capita consumption of wheat, and there is every indication that they will continue to do so.

Adjustments by Growers

Extensive adjustment in wheat growing, including substantial reduction in cost per bushel, must be made if wheat production is to be profitable to growers generally in the next 6 to 10 years.

Even though the United States produces less than one-fourth of the world's wheat supplies outside of Russia, a material reduction in the crop would result in some improvement in prices. A curtailment in the production of export wheats would not only tend to raise the world-wheat price level but it would also improve the relation of domestic to foreign market prices.

Over a period of years, however, the initial increase in the world price of wheat resulting from a diminution in our exports probably would be offset in some degree by expansion in production and exports of other countries, but a large part of the improvement in domestic prices in relation to world market prices probably would remain.

Farmers should seriously consider whether their land, their farm organization, and their farm practices are suitable for wheat production under these prospective conditions. In some areas a portion of the wheat acreage may well be devoted to other crops or to livestock. Shifts, however, should be made only after a careful study of the prospects for profitable returns. In the aggregate these shifts should not go so far as to produce burdensome surpluses of other commodities.

International Conference of Rural Women

Thirty-five accredited delegates, representing organized effort of rural women in 28 different nations, attended the International Conference of Rural Women held in Vienna, Austria, May 28 to 30, 1930, reports Miss Grace E. Frysinger, of the Central States, Office of Cooperative Extension Work. Visitors from many lands also attended this conference. By special invitation of the president of the International Council of Women, the meeting was held in connection with the quinquennial meeting of that organization.

The discussions of the rural conference centered about the following major themes:

1. The activities of existing organizations of rural women.
2. Marketing problems of rural women.
3. Women's contribution to agriculture as affected by education.
4. The part of rural women's organizations in preserving the beauty of the countryside.
5. The position of the rural woman and child in respect to existing legislation.
6. Ways and means of bettering the position of women in agriculture.
7. Cooperation of town and country women.

The chairman of the conference was Mrs. M. R. Watt, of England. The opening address by the Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair, president of the International Council of Women, represented genuine understanding of rural conditions and needs and was a wholesome challenge to the delegates to develop friendly understanding and, through united effort on matters of major concern, to contribute to the general well-being of the world.

In addition to delegates of rural women's organizations in Northern, Central, and Southern Europe, Great Britain, and Ireland, there were represented at the conference such far-distant places as Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, China, India, the United States, and Canada. The widespread geographical representation of rural women's organizations included in the summary report of the liaison committee brought to the conference the results of varied experiences and recommendations, and included consideration of the legal status of women, protection of illegitimate children, uniform laws regarding matrimony, and other timely subjects.

The conference lasted three days. In addition to the presentation of formal speeches, time was allotted for general

discussion of such speeches. The discussion was generally participated in by the delegates, and many excellent contributions were made due to the questions asked. Each day several national round tables were held. At such times the delegates from each of the nations so scheduled formed the nucleus of a group and were available to answer questions from such delegates as cared to make inquiries. These round tables were very helpful due to the opportunity thus afforded for questioning as to any matter of specific interest, even though such matters were not related to the prescribed program of the conference.

The accredited delegates to the Rural Women's Conference from the United States included Mrs. Edward Young, former president of the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus; Mrs. N. F. Conant, representing the Women's National Farm and Garden Association; Mrs. Philip North Moore, representing the General Federation of Women's Clubs; and Grace E. Frysinger, of the United States Department of Agriculture. Others from the United States in attendance at this conference represented educational institutions, commercial concerns, and the press. Miss Frysinger presented a paper entitled, "Marketing Activities of Rural Women in the United States."

Out of the conference appeared certain well-defined results.

1. The rural women appreciated the fine opportunity afforded for first-hand discussion with women of other countries regarding the many and varied problems which confront rural women in all lands.
2. The delegates recognized that there were many problems of common concern needing united efforts from women of all lands.
3. They realized that certain fundamental problems must be handled differently in the several countries concerned, but that helpful morale was developed by working with full understanding of the aims and methods of women in other lands.
4. Having cleared the way through personal contacts and a general knowledge of activities of rural women in many lands, the delegates felt that they are now ready to determine upon more specific objectives toward which organizations of rural women in all lands might work for the benefit of all concerned.
5. The women present very definitely decided that this very fine beginning of mutual understanding and helpfulness

must be continued through additional meetings. They decided to continue a very informal arrangement through a liaison committee which they commissioned to keep in touch with organized groups of rural women.

The chairman of the liaison committee, Mrs. Watt, was asked to continue as chairman of the committee. Mrs. Charles Young, of New York, was appointed one member of this committee, which included representatives from several of the countries represented at the conference.

Notable social honors were extended to all delegates, including receptions by the present Chancellor of the Austrian Republic; by Doctor Hanisch, former president of the Republic; by the Austrian Council of Women; and by the Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair, who is the president of the International Council of Women. The colorful national costumes worn by the delegates on the occasion of the ceremonial welcome meeting indicated the widespread membership, and the evening of Austrian folk-song, folk costume, and folk dancing was both entertaining and educational.

Culled Dairy Cows Are Branded

Because culled cows sold to the butcher have often found their way back into dairy herds as estimable milk producers, the Whatcom County Dairy Herd Improvement Association, Washington, has adopted a plan for permanently removing these cows from herds.

An ear punch, which cuts a diamond-shaped hole, is used on the right ear of each cow culled from the herd. The matter of marking these cows is optional with the owner. If he wishes to protect his neighbor from the purchase of a cow which has proved through testing work done in her herd, to be a "boarder" he secures the ear punch from the association and marks his culled cows before selling them.

The first Child Development and Parent Education Conference to be held in a home-bureau county in Illinois met at Bloomington for a 2-day session, February 27 and 28, 1930. The conference was sponsored by the McLean County Home Bureau, the parent-teacher association, women's club, city health department, and the daily newspaper. Four sessions were held, the one evening session being planned especially for fathers.

Larger Objectives in Extension Work

NAT T. FRAME

Director of West Virginia Extension Service

(Excerpts from a paper presented at the Eastern States Extension Conference, Boston, Mass., February 26, 1930)

In the 1930 agricultural outlook for West Virginia, based to a large extent on the national outlook report, our farmers were advised:

The rapid changes in farm production, particularly the extensive use of machinery and motive power, have introduced new features into the agricultural situation. The situation of farmers in the rough areas of the country or on sub-marginal lands in general may be made even more difficult. The advantage of nearness to market enjoyed by West Virginia farmers is being greatly reduced by competition from the mechanized agriculture of other regions. The only way the majority of our West Virginia farmers will be able to stay in business is to increase the efficiency of their farm operations. In areas where returns have been consistently low, withdrawal from land in favor of forest or recreational use should not be postponed in the hope of better farming conditions in the near future.

Undoubtedly other Eastern States made comparable recommendations. Is it not time, therefore, that we set up more definitely than in the past as a larger objective of extension work the following.

Marginal Lands

Already in congressional discussions, in addresses by the secretaries of agriculture, in editorials in the agricultural press, and in many other quarters a policy is being proposed looking to the "taking of marginal lands out of agricultural production." If national well-being seems to dictate such a policy, extension work will undoubtedly have to shoulder much of the responsibility of interpreting it to the rural people and enlisting their cooperation. Different devices and plans of procedure will necessarily be used, including the widespread dissemination of soils maps graphically showing where such marginal lands are located. If such a soils map "picture" is photographed on the minds of bankers, business men, farmers, and others as a definite background for their agricultural thinking, we shall at least hear less about the failure of extension work to prevent "abandoned farms."

What carefully prepared maps of mountain areas will show is indicated

by the preliminary report of Millard Pack, of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and Paul A. Eke, of the West Virginia Experiment Station, in the Journal of Farm Economics of July, 1929. In their opinion, soil types and locations where most of the families do not have a total of \$1,200 from all sources, including the things raised on the place and supplementary wages earned off the place, are non-agricultural and should not be farmed. Relative to a certain area studied, their report states:

Only 1 of the 25 Dekalb stony silt loam farms, regardless of size, yielded the \$1,200 minimum. The Dekalb stony silt loam is always associated with the more rugged of the narrow valley and narrow ridge lands. Its stony character prevents it from being cropped except by hand methods. Grazing is not feasible, for in this region concentrates are required for winter feeding. The area is deficient in feed crops, and it is too far away from the surplus-grain producing regions to permit the importation of concentrates. There is no farm economy suited to the successful utilization of the Dekalb stony silt loam soils, and they have accordingly been placed in the zone of forest use. The Dekalb stony loam and the "rough stony land" are even more inferior than the Dekalb stony silt loam soil. They are accordingly placed in the zone of nonagricultural use.

Forest Lands

Some States already have well-defined policies, under aggressive leadership, for segregating forest lands. In the States not yet so developed the long-time land utilization policy described above is likely to force extension services to help undertake active educational work looking to well-defined State forestry programs. These will probably cover both legal classification of forest lands as such, including suitable tax measures and also fire protection, replanting, and other features. In our part of the country we believe the most effective way to restore our cut-over lands to productive forests is by inclusion of large areas in the national forests. We are, therefore, working consciously and purposefully with the National Forest Service to this end. In certain other States the extension objective may well be to cooperate

with other agencies looking to the inclusion of such areas in the State forests.

Since farmers are coming to understand that a large percentage of their taxes go to county and local governments, they are beginning to ask in a more definite way than heretofore regarding the entire structure of county government and the use of local taxes. Prof. Paul W. Wager, of the University of North Carolina, says:

There are several reasons why the study of county government was so long ignored. It is easier to get interested in remote things than things close at hand. Again, the importance of county functions was underestimated. As a matter of fact, it is only within recent years that county expenditures have reached large totals. After the coming of the automobile there was a sudden change in the character and cost of road building. Narrow dirt roads maintained by a free-labor system had to give way to surfaced roads costing ten to thirty thousand dollars a mile. A road became, too, more than a matter of neighborhood concern. Roads had to be linked with other roads. The county and the State became the units of administration rather than the township or a neighborhood district. Likewise the consolidation of schools called for a larger unit of administration, and to an increasing extent the county is becoming that unit. Similarly, public health, public welfare, hospital and library service, farm and home demonstration work, and police, game, and fire protection have all added to the number of governmental functions and to the enhancement of the county as a unit of administration. The increased number of county services has resulted in a big increase in county taxes and the increase in taxes, more than anything else, has provoked the awakened interest in county government.

There are many evidences that, in the near future, extension work shall have as one of its larger objectives the education of the rank and file of rural people regarding the strength and weaknesses of county government, what is being done, or anywhere suggested by competent authorities. We may find ourselves just as closely connected with definite plans for improving specific situations as we now are connected with marketing situations. Possibly one of the most successful lines of approach in educating people about local government will be through citizenship lessons for farm women's clubs, 4-H clubs, and community councils.

Farmers are justly complaining that taxes on farm property are almost confiscatory. In the minds of very many farmers a most important piece of "useful and practical information on subjects relating to agriculture" would be definite information about tax measures that are equitable so far as agriculture is concerned.

Constructive work looking to tax plans that are fair to agriculture is being done by national and local farmers' organizations, yet it does not seem to be at all easy for State or county farmers' organizations to get from any source at the present time workable advice fitted to the specific tax situations of the State or county. The cooperative research projects on forest-land taxation being conducted by Dr. Fred Fairchild and the tax studies being made by the research agencies, both endowed and governmental, promise to make available tax data on which dependable extension programs can be based. Our farmers' organizations seem to be increasingly insistent that the research agencies, including the experiment stations, undertake further tax studies.

We seem to be close to the necessity of employing competent extension tax specialists and of providing county agents with source books of understandable statistics regarding taxation, so that the farmers may be given actually helpful and useful information about tax reforms.

C. Hallene Price, home demonstration agent of Goshen County, Wyo., described an economic conference held there as follows:

The morning session on Thursday, March 4, consisted of talks which outlined the work as it was to be conducted. One hundred and fifty persons were present at this meeting. Separate committees met in the afternoon and on Friday morning. Friday afternoon there was another general assembly, at which time a report was made by each committee, 300 persons attending this meeting.

Two things came from the group discussions, according to reports given by the committees: (1) Accounts will be kept with greater interest in order to know just how much is spent; and (2) raising of gardens will be increased, for the committee found that it took over \$1,000 to feed a family of five, and that about two-thirds of that amount could be produced on the farm. Consideration of equipment for the home showed that questions concerning which article is most important and which should be added first need to be answered before recommendations can be made.

Cooperative Handles South Dakota Wool

The Cooperative Wool Growers of South Dakota, a producers' marketing agency, expects to handle between one-half and two-thirds of the total wool clip of that State this year.

This year's clip in South Dakota is estimated at something over 6,000,000 pounds. At the time of this writing, July 9, this agency had already shipped 2,400,000 pounds to Boston for handling by the National Wool Marketing Association, with which the South Dakota association is affiliated. Preshearing advances have been made on an additional three-quarter million pounds, which is not yet shipped. Requests for assistance in shipping from local associations and large individual flock owners are expected to swell the volume to a total of between 3,500,000 and 4,000,000 pounds.

This is the largest volume of wool ever handled cooperatively in South Dakota, and the increase is a continuation of the rapid growth made by this marketing agency since it adopted policies recommended by the marketing specialists of the South Dakota Extension Service after a study of the possibilities and of the operating methods of the association.

A New Policy

For a number of years the association had only part-time management with operations being carried on only during the marketing season. Practically no continuous organization work was being done. Inadequate finances also hampered the association, sufficient funds not being available for carrying on an effective program of organization and educational work. In 1927 a policy of securing a full-time manager and of securing more adequate finances to cover the cost of broadened activities by increasing volume and some increase in service charges was recommended by the extension specialists and was adopted by the board of directors of the association.

Operation under this new policy commenced early in 1928, with the result that the volume of business was increased from 150,000 pounds in 1927 to 300,000 pounds in 1928 in spite of serious difficulties. A foundation for future development was also laid, and this, with the operations of 1929, brought the volume handled to 2,200,000, or about 40 per cent of the total production in the State. This year's large volume (1930) comes in the face of somewhat unsatisfactory returns to growers from last year's operations because of the serious decline in wool prices after the wool was loaded out.

Wool Market Report

A weekly wool market report issued by the extension service also puts wool growers into stronger bargaining position by keeping them informed on market values of South Dakota wool. Before this report was issued about the only information on market values of wool available to growers was through dealers' offers. This report is furnished to daily and weekly newspapers and to leading wool growers. Information for the report is secured from the weekly market report of the Market News Service of the Department of Agriculture and from the Cooperative Wool Growers of South Dakota and is interpreted by the marketing specialists in terms of South Dakota wool values. The report has been an effective means of strengthening the bargaining position of growers who now are in better position to judge between the two available routes to market.

Home Demonstration Clubs

In connection with a study of home demonstration work made recently by Mrs. Jane S. McKimmon, in charge of home economics extension work in North Carolina, 40 county home demonstration agents submitted criteria used by them for measuring a most successful and a least successful home demonstration club.

Criteria most frequently selected by the agents for measuring the success or nonsuccess of a club are those factors which deal with the club meetings, the program, and machinery for carrying out this program such as the degree of interest in or enthusiasm for the projects taught, rate of attendance, and quality of leaders.

A somewhat smaller number of agents cited a group of criteria which attempts to measure the work done in home, community, and county as evidenced by results accomplished by members outside of club meetings, cooperation in community activities, and community spirit on the positive side, as contrasted with the factors next in order on the negative side which indicate a lack of these qualities expressed by the self-satisfied club and neighborhood jealousies and factions.

The criteria which measure the efficiency of the club members themselves came last according to the number of agents reporting. Sustained interest in the club and attendance at leaders' schools were considered indications of the efficiency of club members; and conversely, self-satisfied groups and those interested for personal gain only, indications of inefficiency in a social organization.

The Society of Engineers

The 51 extension agricultural engineers are scattered among the 48 States, the fewest being in the Western and North-eastern groups of States. On account of this distribution it has been rather difficult to have a conference of extension agricultural engineers in the far West or in the Northeast. The Society of Engineers held their regular meeting at Moline, Ill., June 16 to 19. Several of the extension agricultural engineers attended this meeting, and for the past few years a section of extension engineers has been organized to discuss problems of particular interest to them.

This year the committee on extension organization and policy of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities and the Office of Cooperative Extension Work were approached to approve a regular meeting of the extension agricultural engineers to be held June 11 to 14 at the University of Illinois, immediately preceding the sessions of the general meeting at Moline.

Unique Features of Conference

There were certain unique features of this conference: (1) All the extension engineers were quartered at the Acacia House, a fraternity building large enough to accommodate the entire group, which provided unusual social opportunities; (2) the program was devoid of any addresses of welcome, responses, or other features carried out in the usual program of courtesy expressions; (3) the program was given up to a discussion of methods of conducting agricultural engineering extension work; (4) the program covered two full and two half days, the sessions beginning Wednesday afternoon and closing Saturday at noon, with evening round-table discussions on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

The Wednesday and Thursday afternoon sessions were centered around one subject—the development of a project on some one phase of agricultural engineering, such as farm water supply or farm machinery. These were conducted by H. W. Hochbaum, of the Office of Cooperative Extension Work.

Economic Subjects

Two subjects of an economic nature were discussed: (1) The economic phases of farm-home construction, by Eugene Merritt, of the Office of Cooperative Extension Work; and (2) the economics of farm machinery by Prof. H. C. M. Case, of the University of Illinois.

Subjects on psychology as applied to extension teaching were treated by A. B. Graham, of the Office of Cooperative Extension Work.

R. A. Turner, of the Office of Cooperative Extension Work, spoke on the organization of 4-H club work in agricultural engineering. Prof. B. B. Robb, of Cornell University, continued this discussion to show how 4-H club projects in agricultural engineering had been developed in New York State. A discussion on plowing contests by R. D. Barden, of Ohio; the use of cultivators, by J. B. Wilson, of Alabama; soil-saving dams, by I. D. Wood, of Nebraska; and boys' club project on terracing, by E. G. Welch, of Kentucky, served to bring out methods of organization or of teaching. T. A. H. Miller, agricultural engineer in the United States Department of Agriculture, discussed handy methods of filing technical references for use in correspondence.

The campus trips planned by E. W. Lehmann, head of the department of agricultural engineering, University of Illinois, did not interfere with the regular program. Three points were visited for the purpose of looking into some investigational work being conducted on problems which were of immediate concern to the extension engineer.

The outstanding feature of the entire conference was that everybody had an opportunity to participate. Engineers were even called upon personally by the presiding officer, Professor Lehmann.

New York Indians Have 4-H Clubs

New York Indian boys and girls are growing old Indian herbs, beans, and squashes as 4-H club members this summer under the direction of the Cornell Indian boards, who appointed a "Six Nations junior board" to direct the new groups.

Since Onondaga and Genesee Counties have organized club work and have county 4-H club leaders, a full program is in operation for the reservations situated in these counties. The Tuscaroras in Niagara County, the Senecas in Cattaraugus and Erie Counties, the Oneidas in Madison County, and the Mohawks in Franklin County will have clubs supervised entirely by the local farmers and home makers.

The Indian program will be headed by a junior board of three Indian farmers and three Indian home makers from each of the seven Iroquois reservations.

The Mohawks on the St. Regis Reservation had a successful calf club last year, and all the reservations have garden clubs this year. The clubs will be similar to those for white boys and girls; but some old Indian herbs used for food will be included in the projects and recognition will be made of the Indian contribution to agriculture by the way of corn, beans, and squashes.



Indian 4-H club

The Six Nations were the outstanding Indian farmers of the country before Columbus discovered America, and pride in their ancestors will be inculcated into the program. It is expected that space will be reserved in the Indian village at the State fair in September for the Indian boys and girls and that a special premium list will be issued. A delegation of Indian farmers and home makers visited Cornell University to study club work during the junior field days in June.

Each nation in North, Central, and South America has been asked to send an official delegate, as well as other delegates who are specialists in agricultural production and marketing, to the Inter-American Conference on Agriculture, Forestry, and Animal Industry, which will be held at Washington, D. C., September 8-20, 1930. The conference is the outgrowth of recommendations of the Sixth International Conference of American States, held at Havana in 1928. The purpose of the conference is to consider plant and animal production, and to develop plans for all phases of agricultural cooperation. The conference will come one week ahead of the Sixth International Road Congress, and it is expected that many of the delegates will attend both conferences.

Hawaii held its first territorial 4-H club week at the University of Hawaii, June 16-20. Forty 4-H club members, 12 club leaders, and the entire extension staff made up the encampment.

Demonstrations in Poultry Raising

Blackhead, a disease dreaded by turkey growers, has caused losses which have made turkey production an uncertain enterprise. During the last four years the extension specialists in Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas have helped to change the growing of turkeys from miscellaneous effort on the part of the housewife to a farm enterprise. On some farms the returns from turkeys have become the major income. This has been done by systematically extending information obtained after several years of research.

In Minnesota, Dr. W. A. Billings, extension veterinarian, enrolled 400 active cooperators in turkey production under a plan that was designed for the control of blackhead, coccidiosis, worms, and other ills. The plan developed by Doctor Billings provides that turkeys must be raised apart from chickens on ground not contaminated by the chicken droppings.

In Winona County, Minn., County Agent J. B. McNulty reported that only 7.1 per cent of the birds in the flock were lost during the past year.

Visiting Tour

In Pennington County, Minn., 200 turkey growers followed the plan outlined by the State specialist. As the Thanksgiving selling season approached, County Agent Robert M. Douglass arranged a tour to several farms where representative flocks of the county were raised in confinement according to the Minnesota plan. The procession of 55 cars carried over 200 persons on this tour. In one flock visited, of the 420 poults hatched, 404 were raised to maturity. The average weight of the toms in this flock was 18.4 pounds and of the hens 13.1 pounds. Doctor Billings was present on this tour assisting the county agent in discussing the work of the cooperators. In 1929, it was estimated that 100 cars of turkeys were shipped out of this county and sold cooperatively.

One hundred poultry men in Kewaunee County, Wis., are following a poultry program which is giving excellent results. This program includes rearing chicks early in the spring, using colony houses, raising the flock on clean ground, feeding a complete ration, and procuring the baby chicks at one time.

Kewaunee County poultry men, by following this plan, were able to make their flocks produce from 7 to 8 per cent of the farm income in 1929, according to the county agricultural committee.

Some of the flock owners made enough additional money to pay their taxes; others have been reducing the farm debt with returns from their birds, and many are providing the household food and clothing with income from the flocks.

Each point in the program has proved helpful in increasing egg production which amounted last year to a million dozen eggs, valued at a quarter million dollars, says the committee. By using colony houses the chicks had free access to fresh range, were easily moved about, received plenty of exercise and sunshine, and found available minerals and green feed. Clean ground was also found beneficial in controlling parasites and diseases.

One of the most important features of the program is feeding a complete ration according to the county agent. The Wisconsin ration for rearing chicks was very satisfactory. It consists of 80 parts yellow corn, 20 parts wheat middlings, 5 parts raw bone, 5 parts pearl grits, 1 part common salt, and skim milk fed in abundance.

Home Improvement

"Make your home the most attractive place for every member of the family," is the slogan which was used in a living-room-improvement project in Carroll County, Md. In the fifth and last demonstration meeting in this project, entitled "Accessories for the Home," colored pictures from magazines showing good and poor arrangement of furniture, illustrating balance, proportion, and various window treatments, were passed to the women present. Such questions as "What is wrong with this picture?" or "What is the first thing you see in this room?" were used with the illustrations. This proved to be an excellent check on the principles learned in the previous demonstrations on home furnishings.

Two hundred and thirty-four women in the county made changes in their living rooms as a result of this project. Eighty-one new rugs are in use, some of which were made at home and some purchased. One hundred pairs of new draperies and 208 pairs of new curtains are adding to the attractiveness of the homes. In presenting this work to the women, it was equally as important to emphasize what not to use in the living room as what to use, according to Agnes Slindee, home demonstration agent in this county. As a consequence of this teaching, 312 pictures were discarded, 164 pictures were rehung, and more than 100 chairs and tables were repainted or refinished.

4-H Orchards

Inez Derryberry, home demonstration agent in Grayson County, Tex., reports that the 4-H club girls have adopted as a slogan "A home orchard for every club girl." Each girl tries to get her father or the owner of the farm on which she lives to finance the starting of her orchard. The first step toward establishing this work was the holding of a demonstration by the county and home demonstration agents in each of four communities. In each demonstration 8 peach trees, 4 plum trees, 4 grapevines, and 25 berry vines were planted. One hundred boys and girls participated in these demonstrations, most of the setting, pruning, and trimming being done by the boys and girls themselves, with a few of the parents looking on. Diseases of the soil were pointed out and how to prune and spray as the trees advance in age were demonstrated.

Carnell Andrew, from the Pilot Grove Club, said at the last meeting: "My father wasn't at all interested in having me plant a 4-H orchard, but once we got his consent he became interested and set out 12 more trees for us. Now he is tickled to death every time he finds a new bud on one of the trees."

As 67 per cent of the entire agricultural population of Grayson County is made up of tenants, and the home demonstration agent knew that the farm owners would have to cooperate, the following form letter, sent to each club girl, was used by 10 girls to acquire their orchards.

Mr. ———

DEAR SIR: I am the daughter of Mr. ——— living on your farm near ———. I am a member of the 4-H club, which has as its aim "Make the best better" on the farm. One way we are trying to do it this year is by having as our goal a home orchard planted by each club girl who needs one. This orchard is to consist of the following: 8 peach trees, 4 plum trees, 4 grapevines, and 25 berry vines. This entire group can be bought through our club for \$3.50, getting trees 2 to 3 feet in height. My father has said that he will help me plant the trees after we have seen a demonstration given in our community by the county agent as to how to plant and care for an orchard.

Now, I am asking you if you think it would be a paying proposition for you to furnish the \$3.50 necessary to buy the trees. If you feel that it will be, I can assure you that I shall take the very best care of them in the whole county.

Eagerly awaiting your reply, and thanking you in advance for your consideration of this, I am

Respectfully yours,

4-H Club Girl.

The county agent found the farm owners very responsive. Nurserymen sold the nursery stock for \$3.50 and were careful to give excellent trees.

Child Care and Training

Laura M. Seward, formerly home demonstration agent of Cochise County, Ariz., describes in her 1929 report an educational exhibit used at the county fair there, which was planned and prepared by the agent in cooperation with club members, local business men, and the high-school manual-training class.

It showed helps in developing and training children. Toys, books, music, and furniture valuable in developing imagination, thought, and skill in using children's hands, were included. There were blocks in several sizes, made by the manual-training class from lumber provided by a father of a small boy who was given the blocks when they were no longer needed for exhibit purposes. A box was put on casters and covered with paper for storing these blocks.

A low bench with small wash tub, rinsing tub, washboard, clothes basket, broom, dust mop, dust pan and short clothes line hung high enough to be reached by a tiny girl, and some doll clothes were arranged to show the value of housekeeping toys in training little girls to enjoy housework.

There were also garden tools, balls of various sizes, books for children, good records, children's magazines, a girl's dressing table, writing desks, and a sand box.

A set of shelves with toys arranged on them suggested "A place for everything and everything in its place." Lists of good toys, books, and music were on hand to give to parents especially interested in them. Books to help parents with the children were exhibited.

Posters were made to explain different features of the exhibit. They covered such subjects as—

"Work is inevitably preceded by play and grows insensibly out of it."—*Dewey*.
The child who plays hardest is the man who works hardest.

Building blocks may be made at home.
Employment with materials that are constructive, that require effort, induce real thinking.

All playthings should stimulate the child to action; these do.

Furniture in which the child can keep his own belongings teaches the joy of ownership.

Homemade dressing table made by Elizabeth Lawson, Wilcox.

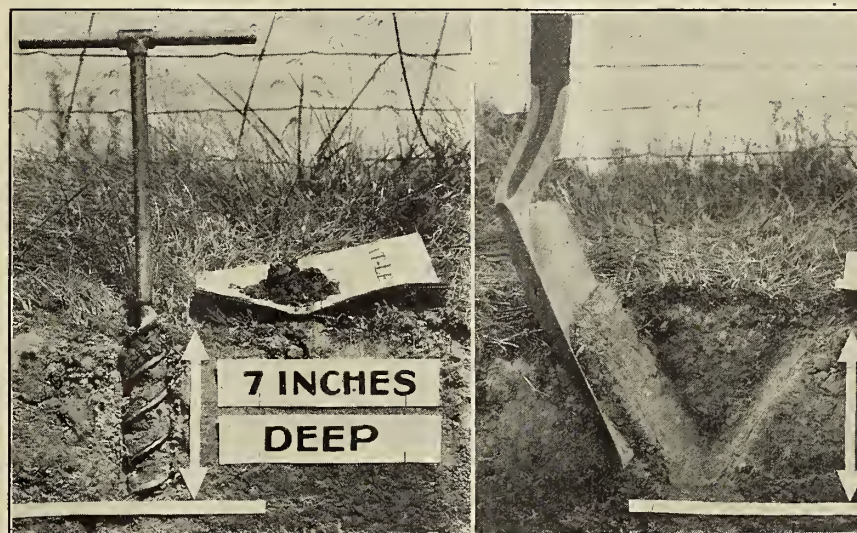
Desk made by Carroll Harbour, Stewart.

Newspaper Mat Service in Use in Missouri

A newspaper mat service now in its third year of use by the Missouri Agricultural Extension Service is believed by A. A. Jeffrey, agricultural editor, to be one of the best informational mediums used by that State. Comprising this service are approximately 130 subjects illustrating important practices as demonstrated throughout the State by the extension service. These subjects were

used were so chosen that they will continue to be serviceable in the pushing of extension projects at their appropriate seasons each year.

The mat service assisted greatly in the publication of special editions, supplying many copies of the most popular and useful cuts at times when they were in demand simultaneously in several counties and districts. In one year more than



Two methods of taking soil samples

chosen and edited with special reference to the requirements of the newspapers of the State and the plans of the extension project leaders. From each of these pictures 1 master cut and 50 to 75 stereotype mats were made. In addition, mats of about 30 members of the station and extension staff are available. Many of the cuts are made from pictures taken in the field by county agents.

In the second year the service was in use Missouri newspapers used 3,000 of these mats. The mats were not sent broadcast to all newspapers but only to newspapers requesting them or to extension agents who personally arranged for their use in local newspapers. Each of these cuts was used with a news story describing a demonstration or practice, and was released to the press through the Missouri Farm News Service, the official weekly news release of the college, at the date most timely from the viewpoint of the project leader whose campaign or extension program that particular cut and story were designed to advance. Some particular subjects in the mat service have been so popular that the original orders for mats have been duplicated several times. Practically all the pictures

25 of the leading newspapers of the State issued special editions featuring some particular program of the extension service and using many of these mats to illustrate the agricultural stories used.

Editors have found that these mats can be used effectively to brighten the advertising columns of their papers. In this connection mats of poultry houses, hog houses, and other farm buildings have a particular appeal to lumber dealers. Mats showing crop yields and livestock gains are equally useful in fertilizer, feed, and seed advertisements. Hardware dealers find a particular appeal in mats showing poultry equipment. As some approved practice recommended by the Missouri College of Agriculture is usually mentioned in these advertisements, it is felt that this form of publicity is just as effective as if carried in the regular news columns.

A folder containing proofs of all the mats included in the service, each picture having an explanatory caption and a number, is issued, which makes the ordering of any particular mat easy. This folder, the latest edition of which contains 20 pages, 9 by 12 in size, is sent to each county agent and to each newspaper in the State.

Extension Service Review

Issued monthly by the **EXTENSION SERVICE** of the United States Department of Agriculture Washington, D. C.

The Extension Service Review is published in the interests of workers and cooperators of the Department of Agriculture engaged in extension activities. It contains official statements and other information necessary to the performance of their duties and is issued free to them by law. Others may obtain copies of the Review from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., by subscription at the rate of 50 cents a year, domestic, and 75 cents, foreign. Postage stamps will not be accepted in payment.

C. W. WARBURTON, Director, Extension Work
C. B. SMITH, Chief, Office of Cooperative Extension Work

J. W. HISCOX, Chief, Office of Exhibits
RAYMOND EVANS, Chief, Office of Motion Pictures

REUBEN BRIGHAM, Editor
F. A. MERRILL, Associate Editor

SEPTEMBER, 1930

Overexpansion

Out of the welter of discussion of the wheat situation following the July trip of Secretary Hyde and Chairman Legge into the hard red winter Wheat Belt of the Southwest to meet and talk with growers, bankers, business men, newspaper editors, and extension workers of that area has come one very definite fact from which there is no escape. Wheat yields and acreage the world over are on the increase. Furthermore, that this expansion is likely to continue in many countries in the face of falling prices is definitely predicted by the department Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The bureau in its outlook statement points out that in recent years wheat acreage has expanded rapidly in parts of the United States, Canada, Argentina, and Australia. It says further:

The area sown in the Southwestern winter-wheat States increased approximately 4,000,000 acres from 1924 to 1929. During the same period the area in Canada, Argentina, and Australia combined increased over 10,000,000 acres, from 49,000,000 to 59,000,000. This is in line with the trend in expansion since 1910. The area in the Southwestern States in 1929 was 14,000,000 acres larger than in 1910, while that of Argentina, Canada, and Australia was 28,000,000 acres larger. The expansion of the last few years has been made possible chiefly by improvement in equipment, new wheat varieties, and improved cultivation practices, particularly in regions of scanty rainfall. Thus it has been possible, by larger-scale, lower-cost methods, to raise wheat on lands hitherto regarded as unsuited for the crop. Large areas of such lands are

still available for wheat production at comparatively low costs in important surplus-producing countries.

The lesson is plain. Only those growers who are so situated as to be able to produce under low-cost conditions will find wheat a profitable crop, at least for several years to come.

Efficiency the Aim

The agricultural extension service and county extension agents are from time to time criticized on the ground that their past effort, at least, has been expended largely on obtaining increased production resulting in unmarketable surpluses and low prices. The Nebraska Farmer in an editorial in its issue of June 21, taking exception to this opinion, says:

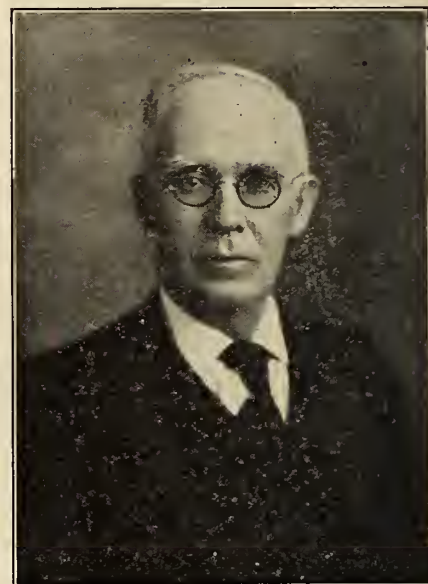
In discussions of the agricultural marketing act, criticism is frequently made of the policy set forth in the past by the United States Department of Agriculture, agricultural colleges, and experiment stations, urging farmers to increase production. The critics claim that the Government has encouraged greater production through these agencies and especially through the extension service and the county agents. They lose sight of the fact that, while these departments have been interested in increasing production, it has been from the standpoint of more efficient production, or rather greater production per unit, whether it be larger yields of grain per acre, more pigs per brood sow, or more butterfat per cow. These agencies have tried to encourage and point the way to such practices as will make a net profit from the operation and by doing so they are not increasing the surplus. If the cows which are not returning a profit to their owners were not being milked, there probably would not be a dairy surplus. If the marginal or poorly farmed lands that are in cultivation and which are not producing profitable yields were taken out of the picture, the surplus would be considerably smaller than it is at present.

The Camping Season

Camps have become an extension institution. In them, this summer, both young and old are finding instruction, recreation, social development, and a better understanding of the pleasures and delights that country life affords. County, intercounty, and State camps to the number of 2,500 for 200,000 boys and girls and about 800 camps for rural women with an attendance over the 100,000 mark is a conservative estimate of camping activities under extension supervision this year. Surely out of these camps will come a new order of living for the country. Yet we miss one item.

Apparently there are no figures and no camps for farmers in the extension inventory. What is the answer? Does the adult farmer obtain in some other way the things camp gives to his wife and children? Or are we overlooking a field of activity that might be fruitful of result? Or will the farm boys in camp to-day take care of this need—if it is a need of the adult life of the farmer—in their own time and way? What are we to conclude?

Walter Dimmitt Bentley



A great extension leader, Walter Dimmitt Bentley, has passed on. The extension work of the whole country has lost a faithful worker and a valuable counselor. He was known to many as "The father of extension work in Oklahoma" and by his immediate friends he was affectionately called "Daddy Bentley."

Mr. Bentley died at his home in Stillwater on July 5, after completing 26 years, 4 months, and 17 days continuous service as a leader of rural people. This is the longest unbroken service of any man in extension work, so far as we know.

The board of regents of the Oklahoma A. and M. College honored that institution as well as complimented Mr. Bentley when in 1925 it authorized its president to confer upon him "the privilege of going and coming at will, traveling wherever you may see fit, for the purpose of study and investigation." Mr. Bentley was also one of the only two men to be awarded the distinguished

service ruby by the Grand Council of Epsilon Sigma Phi, the late Dr. A. C. True being the other recipient.

Mr. Bentley was one of the first four men to be appointed by Dr. Seaman A. Knapp to assist in laying the foundation stones of the present extension service, which has enriched the lives of millions of rural people. He measured up throughout his long life to the best ideals of consecrated service. He represented a standard of earnest, unselfish, practical service that is difficult to match to-day. By the example of his life he has impressed his ideals on the minds and hearts of hundreds of extension workers not only in Oklahoma but throughout the country. He leaves us with the comforting feeling that here was a man who walked amid his fellows with love and charity in his heart, with malice toward none, and his going has enshrined his memory in the historic records of our profession. We can say of him in full truth—the world is the better for his having lived and labored.

C. B. SMITH,

Chief, Cooperative Extension Work.

Cooperative Marketing

The principles of cooperative marketing are being discussed by members of the cooperative marketing division of the Federal Farm Board in a series of weekly radio broadcasts which began on June 5. The series consists of 16 talks which will be broadcast each Thursday until completed by stations in 36 States. The general principles of cooperative marketing are being covered in these talks, as well as the application of these principles in the organization of cooperative associations, national sales agencies, and commodity councils, and the cooperative marketing program of the Federal Farm Board. Copies of these talks are also being distributed in mimeographed form to all extension workers.

Club girls in Kershaw County, S. C., where Alma M. Burgess is home demonstration agent, gave an illustration of the heart "H" last year at the time the 3-day short course for women was held. Some women could not leave home to take part in the camp activities because of their babies. It was therefore arranged that the women bring the babies along to be cared for by the 4-H club girls in the community. The women, and the girls also, were thus given an opportunity to attend the short course; and the girls were given the added opportunity to be of service.

What Needs to be Done

C. F. MONROE, Director of North Dakota Extension Service

In a recent issue of the Extension Service Review, Director Mumford, of Illinois, points out that we need "a better trained staff that spends as much time in finding out what needs to be done as it does in attempting to get others to believe that they should do it." This sounds like fundamental philosophy, and we have been acting on that general principle during the past three years. We have not taken it literally, but have devoted considerable effort and time to working out a program based on sound economic considerations and have taken as partners in the enterprise the outstanding men and women in their respective counties.

We claim no particular originality for this work. Other States have carried on the same or similar activities for several years. We chose to call these two-day meetings, which were both educational and program-making events, "economic conferences." If I were to rename them, I would be inclined to call them "farm and home business conferences." Although the latter name is a little unwieldy it would very well describe the nature of the work carried on in these sessions, since careful thought was given to plans and policies that would make farming more profitable, the business of home making easier, and life in the country more satisfying.

Cooperative Planning

The holding of such conferences was based on the premise that, in the determination of sound policies of agricultural production and marketing, educational forces and our leading farmers as well were in a position to make a valuable contribution, the former from the standpoint of their scientific investigations and study and the latter from the angle of the practical application of these principles to their everyday problems. With respect to the determination of home-making policies, plans, and the setting of standards, it was thought that our home makers who had come in contact with recent scientific developments in home making would be in an excellent position to point out feasible and desirable practices that would tend to lighten the work of the home and provide the most wholesome environment and agreeable surroundings for the farm family.

The work of the conferences was carried on largely by committees divided

according to subject matter or commodities. This, with respect to agriculture, beef cattle, sheep, cash crops, and poultry, seemed to be logical groupings. The work as related to the home was divided into three subjects—namely, foods and nutrition, clothing, and home management.

In preparing for these conferences the county agent, or agents in counties where two are employed, chose persons that seemed to be outstanding in the county to head each of the committees. With their assistance from 20 to 30 committee members were selected to act on each of the committees. A folder was prepared which had incorporated in it a letter inviting the committee members to attend the conference, statements setting forth the purpose of the conference, and some of the questions that would be taken up in the respective committees. It also included a statement as to how the conference would function and a complete list of committee members.

This means of publicity was supplemented by announcements and stories in local papers each week for three weeks prior to the conference and in most cases by follow-up letters to committeemen. Attendance was always satisfactory except when the roads were impassable. We have records of people driving in sleighs 38 miles to attend conferences when the temperature was about 40° below zero. Of course, this temperature in North Dakota is "unusual."

Program of Conference

Usually there was a sufficient attendance by 10.30 the first morning so that the work could start. The general chairman, a farmer, called the meeting to order, explained the purpose of the conference, and called on a college representative, who took from 30 to 45 minutes in discussing the agricultural outlook from the standpoint of those commodities of greatest importance in the county. Then the county agent who acted as secretary of the conference added a little to the discussion on the purpose of the conference, pointing out the need for such a study of farm and home problems and assigned the committees to their respective rooms. The remainder of the forenoon, the entire afternoon, and the forenoon of the next day were devoted to committee work. The second afternoon was given over to consideration of

the reports of the committees, some of which would be adopted as presented, others being amended before adoption.

In preparing for the work of the agricultural committees the respective subject-matter departments of the college made a valuable contribution of subject-matter material pertaining to the production problems related to each particular commodity. These data had a direct bearing on the question of economical production. The farm-economics department supplemented the information with material on marketing prices, trends of prices and production, elements of competition from competing regions, and world supply and demand as reflected by prices. This material was assembled by commodities and presented largely by means of charts and graphs.

Thus each member of the beef-cattle committee, for example, had a copy of the best and latest available information bearing on the problems of successful beef production and marketing. With this information at hand and in the light of their own experiences the various committees prepared recommendations with respect to their particular subject or commodity. Each committee having to do with a commodity such as sheep or hogs was asked to make recommendations regarding the trend that production of the particular commodity should take. In effect they were asked to answer the question of what and relatively how much to produce as well as how to produce it, with regard to the commodity they were considering. For example, if it appeared that in the light of world conditions there was a good reason to curtail wheat production and increase the acreage of flax, the cash-crops committee brought out essentially such a recommendation. They would also make a few statements regarding the varieties and types generally found to be most profitable and with regard to a few cultural practices that investigational work and their own experiences had shown to be sound.

Committee Organization

Each committee had a farmer or farm woman as chairman. A representative of the college or extension staff acted as secretary of each committee in order to give the results of research work and observations of such results under field conditions. The secretaries were instructed to remain in the background as much as possible and to attempt to draw out discussion from the committee members. Almost invariably the members took an active part in the discussions

and when the report was completed felt that it was their own work. This was evidenced by the vigorous way in which their reports were defended upon being criticized from the floor of the general session on the last day.

In the home-economics committees the first few hours after the committees were organized were spent in procuring answers to a questionnaire which had been previously prepared with the idea of bringing out the common home-making practices. These were summarized and the results prepared in chart form for discussion by the committee members the following morning. With this picture of home-making conditions before them in graphic form, it was a rather simple matter for the women to point out a few general policies and principles with reference to home making as applied to the conditions in their own communities and the county.

Results of Conference

In my opinion one result of taking up both agricultural and home-making problems in the same conference is the realization by those participating that farming and farm home making are closely interrelated problems, that one should not be considered without regard to the other, and that both are worthy of the most careful thought and study that can be given them by our educational forces and our leaders in the county.

As would be expected, the women gave close attention to the presentation of the agricultural reports. Furthermore, the men seemed to be as much interested in the reports from the committees dealing with home problems. They did not walk out, show lack of interest, or go to sleep, doubtless because the men realized that the committee reports reflected the best thought of the leading farm women of the county and therefore were worthy of their attention.

To date the tangible results of these conferences have been an awakened interest in the county extension program, probably because the leaders of the county have realized that they had a distinct part in shaping the program, a greater interest in economic information as a basis of farm operations both on the part of college specialists and farmers, and a much more sympathetic interest in home-economics extension work on the part of farm leaders. A by-product of these conferences has been a realization on the part of specialists that while each was making a valuable contribution to a successful agriculture yet the suc-

cess of the farm as a unit was of more importance than expansion of the particular phase of the agricultural industry in which the specialist was primarily interested.

Home Demonstration Councils

In 640 counties now employing home demonstration agents in the Southern States there are 843 county home demonstration councils for women and girls. These councils spread the influence of the most successful demonstrations and records of beneficial returns derived from the adoption of improved methods of farming and home making, says Mrs. Ola Powell Malcolm, field agent, home demonstration work, Southern States. The development of leadership among these council members has relieved the agent of a great many details in the local club affairs in connection with county and State fairs, local commodity organizations, school-lunch work, and many other county-wide activities.

Members of many county council groups have been of immeasurable assistance in working up interest in unorganized sections of the counties and in developing county-wide plans of work and programs. Members of the county council after studying the census report concerning the gardening, dairy, and poultry situation for the county influence certain members of their club to undertake the required quota of productive demonstrations which the council decides needs to be established in each section of the county in order to generally raise the standards of living throughout the county.

Importance of Councils

All the State home demonstration agents consider that the organization of county councils has been of paramount importance in the progress of demonstration work in their States. In Texas where they have 85 county home-demonstration councils well organized and functioning, special consideration is given in each of these groups to the economic background of the farm home. Each of these county councils in 1930 recommended that their council make a study of a census report for their county concerning the food and feed needs, and county plans of work were made accordingly.

In Georgia at a meeting of supervisors and specialists when the subject of county organization was being discussed, the State director of extension work

stated that the county home-demonstration councils should be asked to give indications as to how the county agricultural board should function since the women's councils seemed to have functioned more successfully generally. The State home-demonstration agents believe that the most important part of the county extension plan of work is a county council organization, and greater stress has been placed on this phase of the work in order to reach larger numbers and create sentiment for better living conditions in the country. In North Carolina and several other States the county councils have fostered "live at home" campaigns with much success.

Commodity Organizations

County-wide commodity organizations are usually a part of the county home demonstration council, but do not in any way take the place of the council. County commodity organizations among farm women now number over 250 in the Southern States. In Clay County, Ala., where \$30,000 worth of pine-needle baskets have been made and sold by the farm women, the basket organization is separate from the county council, although council days are pay days, that is to say the women receive their checks from the sale of baskets at county council meetings. Since this plan was started the attendance at the county council meetings has greatly increased.

In Mississippi there are 39 county home demonstration councils organized and working in the State. In several of the counties they have adopted a 5-year plan of work, which is now in operation. These plans are based on surveys made to determine the economic needs in the counties. In each of these counties where a 5-year plan is in operation the plan of work is made by the home demonstration council in conference with groups of men representing agricultural interests. The State home demonstration agent in Mississippi advises that their chief objective for 1930 is a well-balanced county plan of work in every organized county, and they hope to accomplish this under their well-organized county home demonstration councils.

County associations fostering extension work in the Southern States now number more than 950, with a membership totaling more than 69,200.

In practically all the 12 Southern States, State home demonstration councils have been organized as an outgrowth of the county leadership developed through the county home demonstration councils.

Camp-Fire Radio Program

Grouped around a glowing camp fire in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, 25 4-H club boys and girls of Larimer County, Colo., listened with enthusiasm and interest to the national 4-H club camp-fire radio program broadcast the night of June 23 from Washington, D. C.

Clearly over the radio, which had a ground wire running to a near-by mountain stream and an aerial strung from

The camp-fire outing, which was preceded by a picnic, was arranged by C. W. Ferguson, State club agent of the Colorado Extension Service, and D. C. Bascom, Larimer County agricultural agent.

Although one local radio dealer told Mr. Ferguson it would be impossible to receive the broadcast in the mountains, plans for the occasion were not abandoned, and a radio set was taken to the



4-H club camp-fire program

the tops of silver spruce trees, came the voices and music from the other camp-fire group at the Nation's Capital, 1,500 miles distant by air line.

The Colorado 4-H club boys and girls listened with pride to the western report made by Roger Elser, son of Director Elser, of the New Mexico Extension Service, and to the Secretary of Agriculture, Arthur M. Hyde; and they heard with much interest the reports made by representative club members from other sections of the Nation.

Seated on boulders around their camp fire, more than a mile above sea level, this little band of 4-H club boys and girls, together with their leaders, heard Secretary Hyde tell how more than 800,000 youths on the farms of America were devoting themselves to the ideals of 4-H club work. As the strains of "Love's Old Sweet Song" came over the air the club members joined in the chorus.

camping site, hooked-up, turned on, and the program came in perfectly.

A bouquet of Colorado's native flower, the columbine, picked from a mountain-side, was placed on the radio by some of the members of the Fort Collins 4-H Clothing Club, which is composed of fourth-year workers and led by Mrs. Earl White. Boys of the district No. 10 4-H Livestock Club lent willing hands to gather wood for the camp fire. G. W. Ostrander is the leader of this club, the members of which are engaged in the production of dairy calves, beef calves, and pigs.

Work has recently been started on the first of several wings to be added to the Department of Agriculture building in Washington. These wings are extended southward from the main building and will, when finished, house the various bureaus that have been occupying rented buildings for many years.

Maine Apple Marketing

A careful and painstaking survey of the apple-marketing conditions in Maine will precede any attempt to form cooperative organizations was the decision reached by fully 150 representative growers who attended a meeting at the Maine Experimental Farm at Highmoor and who were addressed by Ralph W. Rees, of the Federal Farm Board, Saturday, June 14.

This decision was reached during a round-table discussion after the growers had been addressed by Mr. Rees; Frank P. Washburn, commissioner of agriculture; and A. L. Deering, assistant director of the Maine Extension Service. Mr. Rees said in part as follows:

I am not here to argue for or against cooperative marketing, but I should like to point out conditions that are necessary for its success. These are sufficient volume of quality fruit, local leadership from among the ranks of strong cooperative-minded growers, sound business principles, adequate finance and management, and that the cooperative be operated solely for the benefit of growers and consumers.

Cooperative Marketing

Benefits to the growers from cooperative packing and marketing were listed as follows by Mr. Rees: Furnishes adequate packing facilities to put out a pack to meet the requirements by law; standardizes and unifies the pack; relieves the grower of the worry and labor of packing; gives the small grower the same advantage now enjoyed by all the large growers through bargaining ability and the greater facilities afforded; disposal of cull fruit in car-lot shipments, such as cider stock; and, last, it concentrates the volume of fruit of like varieties and grades which will have a greater market value.

There is a tendency in the apple industry to centralize in favorable districts.

Mr. Rees said: This means that we can expect larger yields and better quality of fruit. Maine apple growers can expect a material increase in the production of McIntosh and Delicious apples. In fact, the production of McIntosh has increased throughout New England and in other States, such as Michigan. With the increased acreage in Maine it is necessary that the growers be concerned about their future market and their facilities for cold storage. Between 60 and 65 per cent of the Oregon tonnage is organized on a cooperative basis and from 35 to 40 per cent for the Pacific Northwest as a whole.

The Farm Board is glad to assist apple growers in any possible way in developing plans for the packing and marketing of apples. At the present time

the board is assisting in reorganizing local cooperative associations, also in forming new ones when conditions justify. Local associations are encouraged to affiliate with district and regional associations, thus reducing competition between them and coordinating their efforts.

Extension Aid Given

Frank P. Washburn related some of the difficulties under which the Farm Board has operated, stating that perhaps no group of men were being harassed more or being more unjustly criticized. He also stated that Maine farmers were making progress in their efforts to improve the quality of all farm products, and this, he pointed out, is one of the essential features in any kind of a marketing program. He made mention of the fact that through the agricultural extension service 100,000 apple trees of improved varieties have been planted during the last nine years. He also stated that it was his belief that growers will take care of these new orchards which are now being planted.

Mr. Deering told the growers that the extension service is doing its best to place before the producers of Maine the terms of the agricultural marketing act and to furnish them such information as may be of assistance. He reviewed briefly the activities of the Federal Farm Board to assist Maine agriculture up to the present time, stating that Mr. Charles S. Wilson, a member of the board, had visited Maine during Farm and Home Week and had special meetings with the fruit, potato, and dairy interests. Following this Mr. Derrick, representing the farm board, attended 10 or 12 meetings of potato growers which had been arranged by the extension service.

Pertinent Questions

During the round-table discussion in the afternoon questions were many and pertinent. Wilson Conant, of Buckfield, asked how large a volume of apples it was necessary to have in order to form a successful cooperative. Mr. Rees answered this by stating that it depended to some extent upon local conditions but normally the volume should not be less than 8,500 barrels as a minimum. Another question from Mr. Conant was "How large an area can an association draw upon to be most efficient?" This again Mr. Rees pointed out depended upon local conditions but he stated that an area around a natural shipping point should be considered approximately the

right size. Successful associations are hauling apples quite a distance now, and he pointed to the Nashoba Association, Ayer, Mass., as an example, where they are hauling 16 miles in certain instances.

One grower asked if the experience of cooperatives organized at previous dates and which had not been successful would be of any assistance at the present time. Mr. Conant replied that conditions now are so radically different from what they were previously that no just comparison could be made. He said that at one time Baldwins and Greenings were popular commercial varieties. Now the McIntosh, Wealthy, and Cortland varieties, being highly perishable, make it necessary for the grower to equip so that he can handle these varieties rapidly from the trees to cold storage. He said, further, that if growers could see their own apples after they arrived in New York or Boston they would be ashamed to claim ownership. He stressed the fact that growers must embrace the new ideas of merchandising their fruit if they are to survive.

Farm and Home Week

During Farm and Home Week at the University of Maine, Charles S. Wilson, of the Federal Farm Board, addressed Maine farmers in commodity groups such as dairy, potato, and fruit. At that time a contact committee on fruit marketing was selected with William J. Ricker, of Turner, as chairman.

As it stands now, any orchard community in Maine that is interested in forming a cooperative will first take the matter up with this orchard committee. The committee will arrange for a survey in cooperation with the growers and the extension service at the University of Maine if conditions warrant.

Board Designates Sugar Beets

The Federal Farm Board announced on July 23 that it had designated sugar beets as a commodity. This action was taken following a preliminary conference in Colorado on June 20, attended by growers representing approximately 75 per cent of the sugar-beet acreage. The growers adopted a resolution requesting that the farm board assist in the organization of a national association of beet growers. Representatives of the growers in the 17 sugar beet-producing States were invited by the board to meet in Greeley, Colo., on August 2, to develop a national cooperative marketing program for sugar beets.

Pasture Improvement Contest

With dairying one of the major agricultural enterprises in the greater portion of the western part of the State of Washington, dairy farmers of that section have been more or less interested in better pastures for a good many years, reports Ruth Gaskill, extension editor of that State. It is only within the last year or two, however, that an active interest in this problem has been in evidence. In many of these west-side counties this spring a permanent pasture improvement contest has been initiated under the sponsorship of the agricultural extension service and the bankers' association of the State, and indications point to some very excellent results from this work.

Isolated pasture-improvement studies have been carried on in several localities in the western part of this State for a number of years, the most notable among these being the studies carried on at the Western Washington Experiment Station under the direction of M. E. McCollam, formerly agronomist there. Individual farmers have also done some very creditable work along this line.

L. G. Nelson, of Littlerock, in Thurston County, obtained a feed value of \$130.20 per acre on improved pasture land. Otto Graep, a dairyman at Everson, in Whatcom County, reported that his pasture on rough, unplowed peat land with surface cleared only, and treated with 200 pounds of potash in 1928 and 200 pounds of phosphorus in both 1929 and 1930, gave him excellent returns. He stated that as soon as he turned his cows onto this portion of the pasture their milk flow increased immediately, and that the cows stayed at this end of the field most of the time, seeming to like this pasture better.

Through publicity given the results of these studies, and through the pasture schools and campaign carried on in Thurston County in the winter of 1928-29, farmers and other agencies interested in the agricultural growth of the section were aroused to a fuller realization of what might be accomplished along this line.

In the fall of 1929 the key bankers of the west-side counties and a committee of county agents, met at Chehalis to consider ways and means of inducing the farmers to begin this work on a large scale.

The consensus of opinion was that to bring about an increase of permanent pasture that could carry two cows to the

acre during six months of the year would be one of the greatest boosts for dairying. It would serve to cut down cost of feed and make it possible for each of the dairymen to increase his volume of business on the same amount of land. These two items, of course, are basic in the dairy industry when it comes to making a profit from an enterprise.

The contest idea was agreed upon, and the committee of county agents submitted the following recommendations as the basis of the contest:

Contest to be divided into three classes:

1. Upland permanent pasture.
2. Bottom land permanent pasture.
3. Wet land permanent pasture.



Pasture-improvement contest

Pastures entered to be judged on the following points:

1. Thick, even stand of a standard permanent pasture seeding.
2. Freedom from weeds.
3. General appearance and growth.

All entries are to be judged the first week in May, 1931.

Competition is to be on a county basis, with one or more prizes for each class for each county, with special award for county showing greatest increase in area seeded to a standard permanent pasture to each cow, according to the latest census. Each entry must contain an acre or more. County competitions are to be judged by a committee of three, appointed by the county key banker. Each entrant is to furnish a history of the field entered in competition, including previous crop, how land was prepared, date and kind of seeding, treatment after seeding.

Realizing that the ultimate value of permanent pastures is the amount of pasture provided, or the carrying capacity, the committee recommended that, following the above competition, another be held, offering awards for the greatest carrying capacity developed and for the best pasture management.

In their present condition the great fault of many western Washington pastures is that they are composed of one or

two varieties of grasses which are not the type to produce growth over a long period of time. The establishing of a permanent pasture made up of some seven or eight kinds of grasses which will prolong the pasture from the usual two to four or six months will go a long way in increasing the dairyman's net profit from the year's work.

Seven counties in western Washington have entered this contest, Snohomish County reporting that plans for seeding 1,500 acres have been completed. The county agents are directing the work, helping the farmers with information on seed-bed preparation, seeding, and management of these fields. Banks in the various counties have offered attractive prizes for the highest ranking pastures at the close of the contest in May, 1931.

The Second Club Congress

At a meeting of Mid-South Fair officials and extension agents from Arkansas, Mississippi, and Tennessee recently held in Memphis, definite plans were made for the second annual club congress for the Southern States. The congress will be held in connection with the Mid-South Fair at Memphis, September 22, 23, and 24.

Eight judging contests will be the main feature of the congress. The contests that are primarily for boys will be live-stock, dairy cattle, judging poultry, and crop judging. Those for girls are on food preservation, nutrition, clothing, and home improvement. Each Southern State may send one team for each of these eight contests. The Mid-South Fair will defray all expenses of teams while in Memphis and a portion of the traveling expense.

The 4-H dairy cattle show will again be a feature of the congress. This feature of the show last year was equally as attractive as it was the two previous years when the National Dairy Exposition was held in Memphis. Liberal prizes will be offered and the 4-H dairy cattle show is expected to be bigger and better in quality.

In addition to the club members who are chosen to take part in these various activities the Mid-South Fair will extend a general invitation to all club members who can attend. The Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway has already offered free trips to one boy and one girl from every county in Tennessee to which their road extends. If other railroads in the Mid-South will cooperate in this way the southern club congress will rank with any interstate or national club event this year.

Tourist Business Discussed

To consider problems pertaining to the tourist business, which is becoming a home industry of considerable magnitude in Vermont, conferences of home demonstration agents of that State were held in Rutland and St. Johnsbury in April. The program included problems of advertising, making the home attractive, and making the tourist so welcome and so comfortable that he will linger and come again as well as spread the fame of Vermont and particular tourist homes among his traveling friends. People interested in the business within a radius of 50 miles attended both of these sessions and contributed a great deal to the discussions on the various phases of the problems.

Mrs. Charlotte Brooks, of the extension service, talked on the planting of the home grounds so that they present an inviting and attractive appearance as the tourist approaches. How to buy canned goods intelligently and a careful study of the labels was the subject of Lillian V. Anderson's talk. Miss Anderson is home demonstration agent in Lamoille County. Mrs. Pearl Brown, of Burlington, conducted a round table, taking up many details which have to do with looking out for the wants of tourists and making them eager to come again. The matter of arranging the farmhouse kitchen so that it is the most comfortable and convenient place to do the extra work demanded in the feeding of tourists was the subject which Emma Fuller, extension specialist in home management, treated. Arranging the homes for tourists so that they are comfortable, restful, and attractive, and the details of selecting wall papers, hangings, and other furnishings to obtain these qualities in the home was the subject of a talk given by Marjorie E. Luce, State home demonstration leader.

The matter of tourist meals was discussed in Rutland by Valarie La Mountain, home demonstration agent in that county, and in St. Johnsbury by Mary C. Gilfillan, home demonstration agent of Caledonia County. Many people present at these conferences expressed the desire that similar meetings be conducted in various places in the State in preparation for the 1931 season.

Local Leaders Feel Rewarded

A study of the activities of the 326 local extension leaders in Kansas and Nebraska reveals that nearly 90 per cent of the people who give of their time and

effort in this way consider that they have been repaid. An attempt was made to learn from the leaders themselves some of the reasons why they were willing to assume leadership responsibilities and in what ways they thought they had been recompensed. There is naturally a very close relationship between the answers to these two questions.

The ways in which leaders felt they had been repaid for their leadership service easily group themselves into three classes: Personal gain (through the information obtained, recognition by their neighbors, or otherwise), the satisfaction of helping others, and a combination of the two. The first group, counting leaders in all lines of work, is more than twice as large as the second and nearly twice as large as the third. Considering the leaders in the different lines of work separately, the division is as follows: Personal gain, agricultural leaders, 45 per cent; home-economics leaders, 45 per cent; club leaders, 34 per cent.

Interest in promoting the work was mentioned by nearly half of the agricultural leaders as an explanation of their willingness to accept leadership responsibilities. An additional 15 per cent mentioned interest in the community and a desire to help others, while 22 per cent mentioned the expectation of personal profit.

4-H Leaders Training Camp

The New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University conducted a State 4-H training camp for counselors, leaders, and camp directors for the period June 18 to 23. This was the first camp of its kind to be held in the Eastern States. It was located at Camp Barton on Lake Cayuga. The purpose of this training camp was to teach leaders delegated from the various counties the methods in camp organization and management best suited for the conduct of 4-H county camps and to give 4-H club camp leaders instruction and training in conducting such camps, with special emphasis on camp layout, equipment, staff, daily program, and 4-H ideals.

The camp provided expert instruction and illustrative material for the camp staff who are to have charge of water activities, recreation, crafts, and nature study in the county camps. By sending them to this training camp an opportunity for counties to give recognition to some of the outstanding local leaders of 4-H clubs was provided. It is believed that this experience will benefit these

leaders in carrying out a year-round 4-H club program within their counties, whether or not they have a county 4-H camp.

The daytime program for the camp was divided so that leaders attending would have opportunity for instruction and practice in any of the following activities: Camp administration, including the camp program, layout, and equipment; camp sanitation; commissary and camp awards; health activities, including first aid, social hygiene, health records, and athletic records; water activities, which included life-saving instruction, Red Cross tests, water-front safety, and programs; crafts, which included leather work, reed basketry, bracelets, portfolios, and reed work on stools; nature study and wood craft, including camp cookery; and organized recreation for all members of the camp.

The evening program of the training camp consisted of vespers and 4-H ceremonies and special camp-fire programs.

The camp was in charge of Prof. J. A. Cope, extension-project leader in forestry. Much experience in camping, in teaching camp craft and woods lore, and as leader in various projects with boys eminently fitted him for this job.

W. H. Woods, a prominent farmer of Rutherford County, Tenn., reports an income of \$3,520 from a 100-acre farm for the year 1929, according to Mark S. Womack, county agent. This income was as follows: Milk and cream, \$2,000; hogs, \$500; clover hay, \$350; red clover seed, \$330; cotton, \$250; and calves, \$90. Thirty acres of the 100 in the farm are in permanent pasture and 7 in alfalfa. The remainder of the cultivated area is used for corn, hay, and other feed crops. Mr. Woods is 71, and if he completes the crop started for 1930, he will have made 50 continuous crops.

Pennsylvania's first baby-chick show was staged at Honesdale, April 2 and 3, by the Wayne County Poultry Association and Wayne County Agricultural Extension Association, cooperating.

There were 130 entries of 50 chicks each. Ten different States—Connecticut, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina—were represented by exhibits. A total of 8,000 persons viewed the show.

Wayne County has been the scene of unusual poultry activity in recent years, under the guidance of County Agent J. E. McKeehen.

Forestry Work With Boys and Girls

Woodbridge Metcalf, California extension forester, says that about half of the time and attention of the extension forester for the past year has been devoted to work with boys and girls, mostly with those in the 4-H clubs. As occasion offered, some work has been done with other junior organizations, as in the case of the annual tree-planting day by boy scouts of two counties and a tree-study hike for a summer camp of camp fire girls from another county. It was possible to fit this work in with appointments with 4-H club summer camps.

Development work on five forest summer-camp sites was continued during the year and further improvements are in prospect. Shower-bath houses, a water-heating system, and a hospital and general utility cabin were erected at Las Posadas; a cook house and temporary water-supply system were put in at one camp; seven 14 by 14 sleeping platforms were built at Whitakers Forest; and Kern County added a fireplace and other improvements to their county cabin. A half mile of road was built to give access to the camp site in Santa Barbara County. In addition to this work, several tentative camp sites were examined during the year.

The months of June and July were devoted to attendance at 4-H club encampments to conduct tree-study and forestry trips and assist in camp-fire and general recreational programs. A second camp-fire-lighting form of ceremony was written which emphasizes the need for care with fire in the forest and the relationship between forests and water. This and the program written in 1928 were used at many of the camps and seemed to serve their purpose very well. It is planned to write a form of ceremony during the coming spring that will take less time than either of the other ceremonies, and can therefore be fitted into the program of any evening in camp. The 4-H clubs in 18 counties were assisted with summer-camp programs this year. There was a total attendance of 1,499 club members and leaders at these camps.

The most active 4-H club forestry projects are being carried on in Santa Cruz County by the Felton Club. The members have some fine stands of redwood, Douglas fir, Port Orford cedar seedlings, and transplants ready for setting out this winter and spring. They estimate the returns on their forest nur-

sery projects at more than \$200. Under the leadership of Paul Barker, assistant farm advisor, this club worked up a fine team demonstration of seed-collection analysis and sowing. The demonstration was one of the best in the State and had a fine effect when presented to the travel conference at Santa Cruz club achievement day and elsewhere.

Extension Teaching

"Giving facts is a small part of teaching," said Miss Flora Thurston, executive secretary, National Council of Parent Education, in a talk to members of the nutrition section of the Eastern States Extension Conference in February, 1930, at Boston. Miss Thurston was formerly extension specialist in nutrition in New York. A synopsis of her talk on Some Problems in Educating Parents follows:

Extension teaching has led in the field of adult education because of its insistence on the project method. The center of concern of adult education is the person, not the subject matter. The extension specialist in nutrition needs to guard against a tendency to "peddle nutrition." Her job is to teach people; her tools are the subject-matter facts. Giving facts is a small part of teaching. The real job is to get people to change, which means that the extension teacher must know the laws of learning, must know what causes people to change.

Extension problems are highly involved with the emotions. It is not known how adults learn in fields involving emotions. So far, little experimental work has been done along this line in adult education. There are two types of thinking with which extension workers have to deal: Logical (scientific, directed, intellectual thinking); and emotional (bound up with feelings).

The field of the extension worker in home economics is highly charged as far as emotions are concerned, since emotions such as love and fear enter into all problems of family life and the rearing of children.

The extension specialist needs first to be a generalist and secondly a specialist in order to sense that what appears on the surface to be a nutrition problem may be an economic problem, a household problem, or a sleep problem. The specialist's advice may produce a pernicious effect when she isolates one problem. One responsibility of the professionally trained leader is to diagnose the need of the individual, whatever the local manifestations may be.

American Home Economics Association

Over a thousand persons were registered at the twenty-third annual meeting of the American Home Economics Association held in Denver, Colo., June 24 to 28, 1930.

The central theme of the meeting, "The Modern American Family and Its Home," was discussed from the point of view of both children and adults in the home. Speakers at the general sessions included A. L. Threlkeld, superintendent of city schools, Denver; Dean Margaret Justin, president of the American Home Economics Association; Martha Van Rensselaer, assistant director of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection; John Nolen, architect and city planner of Cambridge, Mass., and Prof. Dwight Sanderson, of Cornell University, who made a plea for a "science of the family."

At a special session devoted to the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, the cooperation of home economics in the conference was brought out under the chairmanship of Dr. Louise Stanley, Chief of the United States Bureau of Home Economics and chairman of the subcommittee of the conference on family life and education.

At smaller group meetings special attention was paid to such phases of the family and its home as family relationships, family economics, the house, food and nutrition, and textiles and clothing. Speakers included Dr. Lee Vincent, of the Merrill-Palmer School; Dr. Faith Williams, of the United States Bureau of Home Economics; Bæcker Marquette, of the Cincinnati Better Housing League; Dr. Mary Swartz Rose, of Columbia University; and Mrs. Pauline Beery Mack, of Pennsylvania State College.

There were also meetings of workers in such fields as elementary and secondary schools, colleges, and universities, research, extension, social welfare, business, and home making.

Newly elected officers are: President, Frances Swain, supervisor of home economics in the Chicago Public Schools; vice president, Cora Winchell, Teachers College, Columbia University; and secretary, Frances Zuill, University of Iowa.

The 1931 meeting will be held in Detroit, Mich., during the week of June 22.

The Association of Land-Grant Colleges will hold its annual meeting in Washington this year during the month of November.

Better Pictures in Arizona

Characterizing the camera as a most unprofitable investment in Arizona to date, Director P. H. Ross has enlisted his entire force in a plan which he believes will result in a general improvement in the quality of extension pictures taken throughout the State. The agents have been asked to submit good, representative extension pictures taken in the counties, from which the best will be selected to illustrate the annual report of the Arizona Extension Service.

In a letter which Director Ross has sent to the extension agents he states:

In order to add some interest to the matter, I will offer as first prize the use of the best picture as the frontispiece of the annual report, with full credit being given to the individual who secures the picture. An explanation of the contest will be given in order to show that the picture excels in a competition involving the whole extension service. The picture for this purpose should preferably illustrate some demonstration in connection with a regular project of the individual concerned. It should show a group of people in action in connection with that demonstration. In addition, it will be judged from the standpoint of beauty; from the standpoint of excellence, as the photographer sees it; and from the standpoint of telling a story fully, concisely, and accurately.

Each picture used throughout the text will be credited to the individual supplying it. We could use a few pictures of scenic interest and a few of a general nature, but for the most part they should relate directly to our work and illustrate some phase of it. The pictures will be judged by a committee of three outside the extension service, made up of a photographer, a newspaper man, and another individual to be chosen by these two members.

Summer Course at Wisconsin

Of the 37 students enrolled in the extension methods courses given at the University of Wisconsin during the 1930 summer session, 31 are experienced extension workers. Twenty-nine are now engaged in extension work, while the other two are holding closely allied positions. In comparison with the attendance at the extension methods courses given during 1929, this number represents better than a 50 per cent increase in attendance of extension workers.

The enrollment from outside the State of Wisconsin is also more than 50 per cent larger than during 1929. The 1930 enrollment includes representatives from the 12 States of Arkansas, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri,

Montana, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wisconsin, and one foreign country, South Africa. Six members of the 1930 class are supervisors of county extension agents, 6 are subject-matter specialists, 17 are county agricultural and home demonstration agents, 1 is a branch experiment station director, 1 is secretary of a State breed association, 1 is a county school superintendent, 1 is a high school principal, and 4 are graduate students. Four members of the extension classes are women and 33 are men.

This year's courses are given by M. C. Wilson, of the Federal Extension Service, assisted by W. W. Clark, of the Wisconsin Extension Service, as a part of the work of the agricultural education department of the Agricultural College, J. A. James, assistant dean, in charge.

Ensembles for Sunny Days

Just off the press, the latest leaflet of the Bureau of Home Economics on children's clothing, illustrating and describing four sun ensembles for the very young. Patterns for the boy's and girl's



self-help outfits reproduced by a commercial company from designs furnished by the Bureau of Home Economics, are already on sale at local agencies of the company or in New York headquarters. The Bureau of Home Economics itself has no patterns to sell or to send out free. The free leaflet, though, is available to clothing leaders and home makers. If a quantity is desired for extension work, order in the usual way through the Office of Cooperative Extension Work.

Mother and Baby Clubs

There are three mother and baby clubs in San Bernardino County, Calif., says Mary M. Richardson, home demonstration agent. Babies are enrolled as soon as born. Last month four were added to the list of members.

One of the result demonstration meetings was a combined work and play day in Sylvan Park, Redlands. Each child old enough to play was dressed in a sun or bath suit and sent to the lawn with big rubber balls. When one of the balls rolled away it came to rest under one of the lawn sprinklers, which was the signal for baths all around. This kept the children busy while the mothers held their meeting. At lunch time all were served the same meal, which had been carefully planned to include the best foods for little people, so prepared as to retain their good qualities. The milk was contributed by one of the best dairies in the county, and the cooked foods prepared under the direction of one of the trained home department women.

The automobiles were parked nearby, so when nap time came they could be used for beds for the younger members, while the older children played on the swings. Two grandmothers helped take care of the children while the mothers attended the talks and demonstrations.

Moves to New Offices

Extension workers who have been accustomed to visit the Bureau of Home Economics in its commodious quarters on the Union Station Plaza will now find it on the ninth and tenth floors of the Earle Building, Thirteenth and E Streets, NW. The move was necessitated by the Plaza park development plan which calls for the razing of the temporary buildings put up during the war as hotels for women. Permanent quarters for the Home Economics offices and laboratories will eventually be provided, according to present plans, in the next building to be erected in the Department of Agriculture group.

Events of Extension Interest

South Dakota State Fair, Huron, September 8-12.

South Dakota annual extension conference, Brookings, October 20-25.

Camp Vail, Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass., September 14-20.

Pan-American Congress, Washington, D. C., September 8-20.

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